



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

next affinity, showing clearly that its most natural division is on the binary plan.

It may be further noted in regard to *Lopezia miniata*, the only perennial suffruticose species I believe, that the smooth stem, which is considered a good character in distinguishing it, is only extant while the plant is in a flowering state. It has two distinct systems of growth. During the earliest it is as hirsute as the other species; at the conclusion of its early summer growth it starts anew with a growth which ultimately flowers, and it is this only which is destitute of hairs.

These notes are made from cultivated plants.

MAMMALOLOGICAL NOTICES.

BY J. H. SLACK, M. D.

ANTHROPOPITHECUS TSCHEGO.

Troglodytes tschego Duvérnoy, Arch. du Mus., vol. ix. 1857.

Troglodytes calvus Du Chaillu, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. vii. p. 267, 1860.

Size about equal to that of the *Anthropopithecus niger*. General color black, sometimes grey in old age. Head bald, black and shining; chin of adult bearded. Ears large, much larger than those of the *Anthropopithecus gorilla*, though smaller than those of the Chimpanzee.

Habitat.—The deep forests, and the table lands of equatorial Africa.

Figure of skeleton, Duvérnoy, Arch. du Mus., vol. ix.

Figure of entire animal, Du Chaillu, Equatorial Africa, p. 406.

A fine adult skeleton of this rare anthropoidal ape, first noticed as a distinct species by the late lamented Duvérnoy, has been for some time in the collection of the Academy, and has been regarded until lately as that of the *A. niger*. For a full account of the osteological difference between the two species, I must refer to Duvérnoy's most valuable and interesting paper; though, on placing the skulls of the two animals side by side, their specific differences must be apparent to the most superficial observer.

A careful study of the species appears to me to clearly prove the fallacy of regarding the *A. gorilla* as the type of a distinct genus, as has been done by St. Hilaire, the *tschego* combining in a remarkable degree the characteristics of both genera. The cranial crests, so much insisted on as generic characters of the *gorilla*, are to be seen, though in a less degree of development, in the *tschego*, while with the black face of the *gorilla* are associated the large ears of the chimpanzee, and, in fact, all the characteristics of the animal are intermediate between those of the two genera. The names *tschego*, *nshego* and *nehéko* appear, from the accounts of travellers, to have been applied indiscriminately by the natives of equatorial Africa to all species of anthropoidal apes.

To this species has been ascribed the faculty of constructing a nest or shelter among the higher branches of trees, as a protection from the inclemency of the weather during the rainy season. This, according to Du Chaillu, (Equatorial Africa, p. 407) is covered with leaves, compactly laid together, at such an angle as to readily shed the rain. The branches are fastened to the trunk of the tree with vines; the roof is generally from six to eight feet in diameter. Surely this roof-constructing power must place its builder the highest in the scale of the quadrumana.

The only figure of this animal in the flesh that I have met with, is to be found in Du Chaillu's work. The so called young in the same plate, however, resembles in a most remarkable degree a daguerreotype from life of a young *A. niger*, which died some years ago in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. It must therefore be received "cum grano salis."

[March,

I have accepted for the genus the name given by De Blainville in his lectures, 1839, and quoted by S  n  schal (Dictionaire pict. de Hist. Nat., article *Quadrumana*, 1839; Hollard, *Elem. de Zool.*, 1839; Pouchet, *Zool. Class.*, vol. i. p. 39, 1841, et al.) as not only being much more appropriate for a genus of animals living among the branches of trees, but also as the name *Troglo-dytes* is preoccupied, having been given to a genus of birds by Vieillot (*Oiseaux de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, p. 52, 1807) five years previous to its having been bestowed upon this genus of mammalia by Etienne Geoffrey St. Hilaire (*Tableau des Quadrumanes*, *Annales du Mus.*, 1812).

A. tschego—entire skeleton.

| | |
|--|------|
| Specimen No. 564. | |
| Muzzle to last cervical vertebra | 14. |
| “ “ dorsal “ | 21.7 |
| “ “ lumbar “ | 24.5 |
| “ tip of great toe | 59.5 |
| Height | 46. |
| Arm | 31. |
| Leg | 26. |
| Humerus | 11.5 |
| Femur | 11. |
| Hand | 8.5 |
| Foot. | 6.25 |

From materials in the collection of the Academy I am enabled to present the following table of measurements of the skulls of the allied species of the genus *Anthropopithecus*:

The method of measurement adopted is that suggested by Dr. J. A. Meigs, in his paper “on the Measurements of the Human Skull.”

| | No. 564. <i>A. tschego</i> . | No. 156. <i>A. niger</i> . | No. 155. <i>A. niger</i> . |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Occipito-frontal | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.28 |
| Frontal | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.45 |
| Bi-temporal | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Bi-parietal | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.75 |
| Frontal arch | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Parietal arch | 9.2 | 10. | 10. |
| Occipital arch | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.75 |
| Horizontal periphery | 6.25 | 6.75 | 6 |
| Meato frontal | 3.75 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Meato parietal | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Meato occipital | 3. | 3. | 3. |
| Meato malar | 2.7 | 3. | 3. |
| Meato alveolar | 6.5 | 6. | 6. |
| Nasal alveolar | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Bi-zygomatic | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Facial angle | 50° | 47° | 45° |
| Cranial capacity | 22 in. | 20 in. | 20 in. |

CYNOCEPHALUS DOGUERA, Pucheran and Schimper, *Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie*, 1856, p. 96; 1857, p. 57.

General color olive-brown, the brown predominating on the body and external surface of posterior limbs; hands very dark brown, nearly black; sides of head, belly, and internal surface of limbs yellowish-white, the hairs of body annulated with alternate bands of black and brownish-yellow, the brown predominating upon the tail, which is terminated by a long tuft of hairs. Face naked.

Habitat.—Central Abyssinia.

1867.]

Measurements.

1013. Mounted skin, ♂. Abyssinia.

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| From tip of nose to eye..... | 5• |
| “ “ ear..... | 8• |
| “ “ occiput..... | 13•4 |
| “ “ tail..... | 38• |
| Tail to end of vertebræ..... | 19• |
| “ “ hairs..... | 22• |
| Length of fore foot..... | 20• |
| “ hind feet..... | 19•5 |

The specimen in the collection of the Academy above described was obtained by me for the institution from Messrs. Verreaux freres, of Paris, in 1861. It, with the type of the species, now in the magnificent collection of the Jardin des Plantes, was brought by Mr. Schimper from Central Abyssinia about the year 1855. These two specimens are, as far as I am aware, the only ones known to naturalists. Both are full-grown males.

M. Schimper states that the animals of this species are gregarious in their habits, he having met with them in troops of from one to two thousand individuals. They hunt their prey, which consists mainly of the small ruminants, in a manner similar to that of a pack of hounds; following the quarry until it is exhausted by fatigue, and then capturing and devouring it. Similar habits have been ascribed by travellers to the *C. porcarius*. It is also stated that the lion and leopard are unknown in the region inhabited by this baboon. A glance at the specimen under consideration would convince the observer that it is of a most ferocious disposition; the large canines and heavy lower jaw would be useless to an animal of quiet and peaceful habits, and, in fact, M. Schimper also informs us that it wages a continual war against the *Dschellada* (*Theropithecus gelada*),* which inhabits the same locality.

The only baboon with which this species can be confounded is the *C. porcarius*, the form, size and habits of the two species being somewhat similar; but they can readily be distinguished by their coloration, the *porcarius* being much darker.

I have not been able to compare the skulls of the two species, but from an examination of the only specimens known, both being mounted skins, it would appear that the occipito-mental diameter of the skull is proportionately much greater in this species than in the *porcarius*.

Mycetes palliatus Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1848, p. 138, fig. vi.

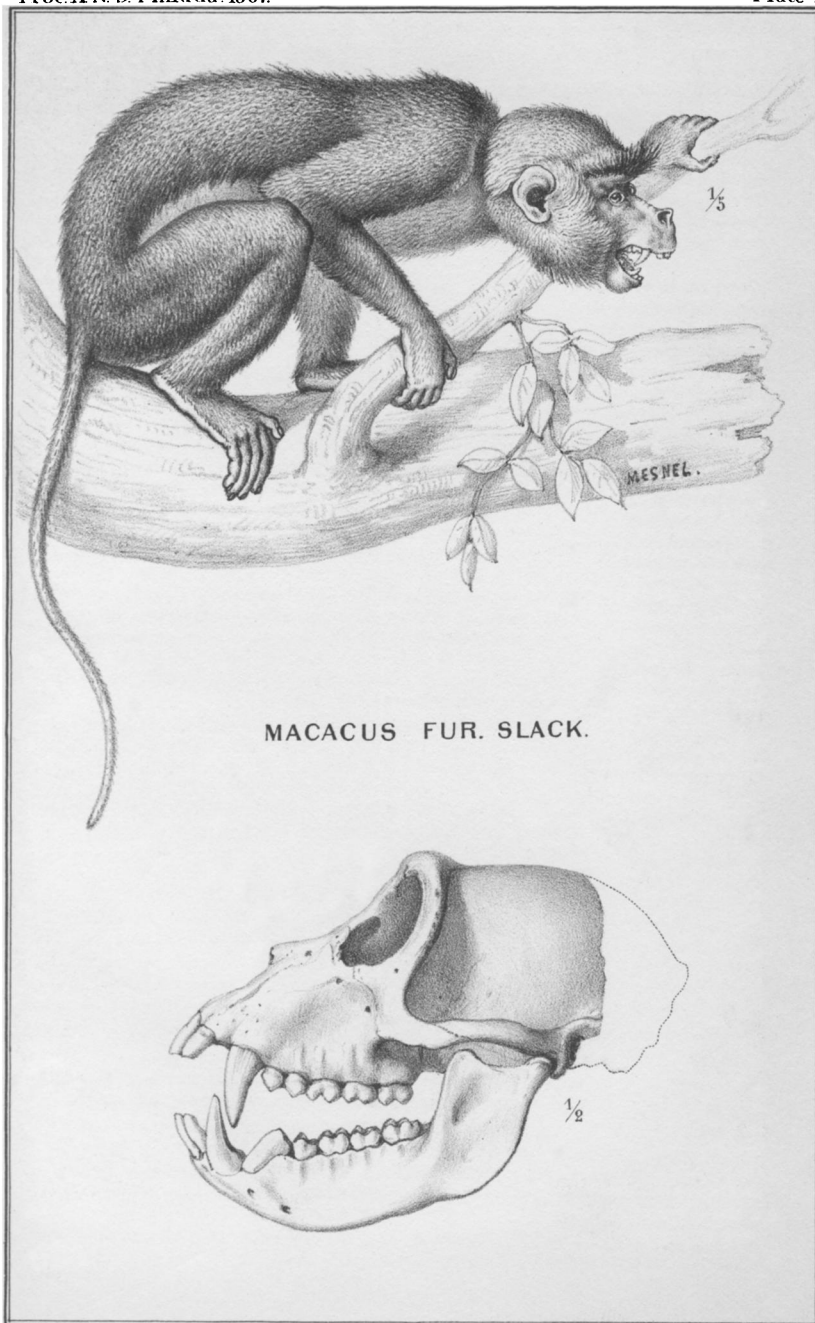
Under this name Dr. Gray has figured and described a monkey from South America, which presented most certainly all the characters required for the formation of a new species, though the specimens were young; still the long hair of the back and the coloration were very different from any of the known South American quadrumana. Having received four specimens from the Smithsonian Institution which had been collected by the Atrato Expedition, I accepted the species in my Monograph of the Prehensile-tailed Quadrumana (Proc. A. N. S. 1862, p. 519). I have since had an opportunity of examining other specimens from New Grenada, and have discovered, to my surprise, that it is merely the young of the *Aluata niger*. When very young the animal is of a pale straw color, passing through all the intermediate shades of coloration in its pelage during its youth, and in adult age becoming entirely of an intense black color. The coloration of the *palliatus* is that of the period of the commencement of the second dentition.

MACACUS FUR, sp. nov., vide plate.

General color reddish-brown, dashed with black, the hairs of the body and external surface of limbs being black throughout the basal two-thirds of their

* A fine suite of specimens, male, female and young of the *T. gelada* have been obtained from M. Verreaux, and are now in the Museum of the Academy.

[March,



length, and tipped with reddish-brown; breast, belly, and internal surface of limbs grey, somewhat darker on posterior limbs; tail, a tuft of hairs on the superciliary ridge, and a line extending from the external angle of the eye to base of ear, black; tail long, about equal to the body in length; hands dark brown; fingers black; hair of occiput laying flat, neither forming a crest nor radiating from a common centre.

Measurements.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Specimen No. 1254. Philippines. ♂. | |
| From tip of nose to eye..... | 2. |
| “ “ ear..... | 4. |
| “ “ occiput..... | 8. |
| “ “ tail | 23. |
| Tail | 22.5 |
| Length of fore feet..... | 11. |
| “ hind feet..... | 13. |

Skull (occiput broken). Bi-temporal, 2.3; bi-zygomatic, 2.7; fronto-mental, 3.2. Lower jaw: angle to symphysis, 2.6; angle to condyle, 1.2.

This *Macaque* was obtained for the Academy some years since in Paris, by myself, and as great confusion occurs in regard to the species of this genus, I would have had great reluctance to describe it as a new species, had I not had the opportunity of comparing it with the various specimens in the great museums of both Paris and London.

The only previously described species of *Macacus* with long tails, and without radiating hairs or crests upon the top of the head, are the *M. aureus* (*Is. Geoff.*, Voy. de Belang. 1830), of which the general color is pale reddish-yellow, with limbs grey on their external surfaces; the *M. cynomolgus* (Desmarest, Mammalia, p. 65, 1820, *Simia cynomolgus* Linn.), which is olive, dashed with black, and tail much longer than the present species. The locality is also different. I have examined specimens of the *cynomolgus* from India, Bengal, Mauritius, Java and Sumatra, but have never met with one from the Philippine Islands; the *M. palpebrosus*, which is thus described by St. Hilaire (Cat. des Primates, &c., Paris, 1851, p. 93): “Les paupières sont blanches, ainsi qu’une tache placée de chaque côté au dessus de la paupière, et contrastant avec la couleur foncée soit de l’espace intermédiaire au deux taches, soit de la face;” and an albino specimen in the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, described by St. Hilaire as *M. Philippinensis* (Arch. du Mus., 1843, t. xxxii. p. 568), which presents no distinguishing specific characters, —the form of the head being, however, entirely different from that of the *M. fur*.

I have been informed by M. Jules Verreaux, who has spent some time at the Philippine Islands, that this animal is found only on the island of Luzon, and is there, unfortunately for the inhabitants, quite common. Though inhabiting the mountains and dense forests in the interior of the island, they frequently make nocturnal excursions to the sea-coast in large troops, utterly destroying the crops planted by the natives, especially those of turnips, a root of which they appear to be particularly fond. The specific name is bestowed upon them on account of their thieving propensities. Their flesh is eaten by the natives, and considered a great delicacy.

GALAGO ELEGANTULUS Slack, Proc. A. N. S. 1861, p. 153.

Microcebus elegantulus J. Le Conte, Proc. A. N. S. 1857, p. 10.

Galago crassicaudatus Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. viii. 1861, p. 63.

Otolicnus apacalis Du Chaillu, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1861.

General color dark cinereous, the hairs being tipped with reddish-brown and grey during the basal two-thirds of their length. Tail cylindrical and bushy, tipped with white.

Dr. Gray (loc. cit.) regards this species as identical with the *Galago crassicaudatus* 1867.]

caudatus of Etienne St. Hilaire (Ann. du Mus. 1812, p. 166). It is, however, in my opinion, entirely distinct. The specimen in the collection of the Academy, from the Du Chaillu collection, though adult, as may be seen by the examination of the skull, is at least one-third smaller than the typical specimen of the *G. crassicaudatus* in the Paris museum; the nose is more pointed, and the general coloration very different.

The white tip of the tail, which is considered by Dr. Gray as accidental, I regard as a well-marked specific character, it being plainly indicated in two very young specimens, presented to the Academy by Dr. H. A. Ford several years since. One of these is decolorized by having been preserved in alcohol; the other is entirely of a dark slate color, with the exception of the white apex of the tail.

A curious typographical error is to be found in Maj. Le Conte's description of this species: the head is described as 1 foot 9 inches in length; for "head" read—from muzzle to tip of tail.

DAUBENTONIA MADAGASCARENSIS Etienne St. Hilaire, Decade Philosophique, t. iv. p. 193, 1795.

Cheiomys Madagascarensis Cuvier, Anat. Comparée, vol. i. 1800; Dict. des Sciences Nat.

This most curious mammal, whose place in the scale of nature was for a long time a point of discussion between the most eminent European naturalists, and which, even at the present day, has been regarded by some as a rodent (vide Tenney, Natural History, &c., N. Y., 1865, p. 2, fig. 57), though the manner of growth of its incisors is entirely different from that of the rodentia, was first described by the elder St. Hilaire under the generic name of *Daubentonia*, in 1795. In 1800, Cuvier, who long held that the creature was a rodent, re-described it under the name of *Cheiomys*, $\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, manus; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mus. In the Diction. des Sciences Naturelles, 1816, Art. Aye Aye, he gives his reason for the change, made, it is said, with the consent of the original discoverer, in the following words: "Nous avons préféré *Cheiomys*, parceque l'usage de donner des noms d'homme n'est point reçu en zoologie comme en botanique." Is this sufficient ground for a change? In our opinion certainly not, unless the absurd rule first promulgated by the French naturalists, which would compel us to "considérer comme non avenus (*toutefois en les citant en synonymie*) les noms tombés en désuétude" (*Is. Geoff.* St. Hilaire, Cat. des Primates, p. xi,) should be generally adopted, which would still further confuse the work of zoological nomenclature, begun by Adam, and far from being completed at the present day.

April 2d.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-eight members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"On dioicæus forms of *Vitis vinifera*." By Thomas Meehan.

The death was announced of Dr. George Jäger, of Stuttgart, Correspondent.

April 9th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-six members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"Description of New Texan Myriapoda." By Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr.

[April,